ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE THE DISCOVERY OF ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

10th of May. SUPPRESSION OF THE DIARIO DE LA MARINA IN HAVANA.

The Preparations in Paris for the

FASHION IN ENGLAND. The Case of Col. Frement in London.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COTTON. &c. &c. &c.

The English mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harri son, arrived at her wharf, in Jersey City, about eight e'eleck yesterday morning. Her news is not very important, but it is interesting. She left Liverpool at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst. The sales of cotton were large, at an advance

ene-eighth of a penny on middling qualities. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says some of the first Vienna houses cannot get their bills discounted under 7 to 8 per cent, and second class firms either not at all or at most usurious priees. The same correspondent thinks it far from improbable that he will in a short time have to report that trade is completely stagnant and a commercial origis is at hand.

The steamer Hermann, from New York, arrived at Cowes at 2 o'clock on the 7th inst.

The Paris Patrie denies that the Emperor of Rus sia has ordered the sale of his French funds. The sevenue returns for April show an increase of 5,000. 000 francs over the same month of last year. The funds had improved in consequence of the postpone ment of the concession of the Bordeaux and Cette and Paris and Cherbourg railways.

The 6th instant being the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, a funeral eeremony took place at the Church of the Invalides, which was at tended by the President of the republic, the mem bers of the Bonaparte family, and a great number of officers belonging to the imperial army.

The Journal des Debats, of Paris, states it as a co tainty that the treaty which was to have been signed at the Foreign Office on the 4th or 5th inst., between the plenipotentiaries of England, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, will not only have for object to regulate a new order of succession in Denmark, but also to secure the integrity of the Danish

The conservative and radical members of the Prussian Chamber are squabbling about the appointment of peers by the king, but it is expected that the former, as they are supported by the government, will carry the day.

Advices from Paris allude to a rumor which pre vailed in various political circles, that M. de Turgot would be replaced at the Foreign Office by M. de Levalatte, the French minister to the Porte. M. Passy, formerly Minister of Finance, had, it is said received an order to leave France, in consequence of a charge against him of having induced the Tribunal of Commerce of Evreux to refuse taking the oaths of allegiance. It was very generally believed that, at the forthcoming fete, on the 10th inst., an address would be presented to the President of the Republic. calling upon him, for the good of the country and the stability of power, to change the form of government, and assume the title of Emperor. The empire was looked for with certainty, if not on the 10th, at all events on an early day.

The Spanish government had directed that Tus

can vessels should be placed on an equality with Spanish vessels in the harbors of the Peninsula, as respects the payment of harbor and navigation dues. Spanish vessels enjoying the same privileges in Tus cany. The government, having completely suc-seeded in sacrificing the press, the next step will be the suspension of the elective franchise. It is be-Lieved in political circles that Queen Isabella had given Bravo Murillo full powers to act as he pleased. Accounts from Florence state that M. Murat, French Minister in that city, had protested to the actionary measures said to have been resolved on by the Grand Duke.

The reported escape of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher "requires confirmation." Letters from Mr. Smith O'Brien, received by some members of his family, bearing a date subsequent to the rumored leave-taking of Mr. Meagher, make no allusion what-

ever to the subject.

Tangier letters of the 22d ult. announce that great preparations were being made in Morocco for the reception of an embassy shortly expected to arrive from Turkey, with the view of improving the friendly relations between the Sultan and that coun-

The United States mail steamship Humboldt, Car tain J. D. Lines, would leave Havre on Sunday, the 9th, and Cowes Roads on Monday, the 10th inst. with mails for New York. The proper day of de-parture was Wednesday, the 12th, but the state of the tides on the French coast rendered it necessary for the Humboldt to leave Havre on Sunday morning, at the risk of being detained at that port for want of water for at least a week.

The United States brig Porpoise was at St. Vin cent's on the 22d April.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia screw steams Dity of Manchester left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 5th inst., for Philadelphia, with 327 passengers Mr. Robert Stephenson's yacht, the Titania, wa consumed by fire, on Wednesday night, the 5th inst., while lying at anchor off Cowes. The Titania was an iron schooner yacht of about 100 tons, and sailed a match with the America elipper last au tum, in which she was defeated by that celebrated

American stocks continue, in London, in good

Quotations, on the 7th inst., were thus reported:-
Redcemable, Prices,
United States Five per Cent Bonds (1853) 92 a 93
Disto Six per Cent Bonds (1862) 104 a -
Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1868)
Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1867-1868) 108 a 108 3
Ditto Six per Cent Stock (1862)
N. Y. State Five per Cents (1858-1860) 95 a 96
Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock 84% a 85%
Ohio Six per Cents (1860)
Ditto Six per Cents (1875) 107 a 107 %
Maryland Five per Cent Sterling Bonds 9414 a 9514
Virginia Six per Cents. (1875) 95 a 96
Phtto Six per Cent Bonds (1886) 9934 a 100
Canada Six per Cent Bonds (1874)
Boston City Five per Cents (1858-1862) 95 a 96
Montreal City Six per Cents (1857-1865) 85 a 86

The business in United States railway bonds was increasing, a circumstance that may render the annexed list of prices acceptable :-

New York and Eric 7 per Cents, 1st mortgage, 107 Do. do. do. 2d mortgage 198 a Biehigan Central 7 per Cents. Convertibles 87 to a Biehigan Central 8 per Cents. Convertibles 87 to a Biehigan Central 8 per Cents. 92 a Chie Central 7 per Cents. 92 a Chie Central 7 per Cents. 99 a Phiadelphia and Resaling R. R. Six per Ct. Mort Bends (1860) 79 a

It is currently rumored that her Majesty contemplates conferring upon Mr. Charles Kean, of the Princes's Theatre, the order of knighthood. It is furthermore stated that Mr. and Mrs. Kean will, therefore, retire from the stage, and take up their abode at the paince, as teachers of elecution to the

A gentleman bearing the honorable name of La-A geniema caring the honorable name of Lather, director of the observatory at Bille, near Dusseldorf, has discovered a new planet in that California of astronomers, the space between Mars and Jupiter. The new orb appears like a star of the eleventh magnitude; it was discovered April 17th, at 38 minutes past 10 P. M., Bille mean time, in 180 degs. of ascension, and 8 degs. of north declination.

Nicolas Gogal, one of the most distinguished of the modern authors of Russia, died a few at Moscow. He was excessively poor, but that was his own fault, as he repeatedly refused to accept the liberal effers of publishers for a new and complete edition of his writings. His reason for thus refusing

was that he had fallen into religious mysticism, and fancied that his publications constituted a deady sin. He would have destroyed them all if he could, and carefully burned all his unpublished manuscripts. It has been represented that he was prescuted by the Russian censors of the press; but so far from this being true, he was, it appears, a sort of "chartered libertine" with the pen, and that by the Emperor's express orders. His works throw great light on Russian manners. Just before breathing his last, he exclaimed, "Ah! If people knew how pleasant it is to die, they would not fear death."

Our London Corresponden LONDON, April 30, 1852.

Vote in Parliament on the Right of Suffrage-The Queen and Fashion-Arrival of Gold-The 10th of May in France-The English Ministry, etc. The most important movement made of late in Parliament, tending to enlarge the basis of popular liberty, was a motion by Mr. Locke King, for leave to bring in a bill to give the right of suffrage throughout England, in all the counties, to the holders of tenements of the annual value of £10. This would make the principle of suffrage the same in the counties as it is in the open boroughs, from whence, in the present state of the suffrage, the only liberal members are returned to Parliament. The strongest feature to be noticed in the formal vote taken in the House on this important proposition, is the singular fact that Lord John Russell voted against the measure, deserting his own party and going over to the enemy. The fact is, that the conduct of Lord John Russell shortly before his abdication of power, and especially ever since, has been such as to have the appearance of dementation. He has lost all character and reputation as a leader of a party, and will doubtless sink into utter contempt and insignificance. On the late debate on the militia bill, he was deserted, with contempt and disgust, by his friends and party, of whom he showed a strong desire to be the received and acknowledged leader. The worst offect of his bad management has been to place a tottering government, which was in a minority, in a triumphant majority. He can never recover the influence and reputation he has lost by his false stops and ridiculous behavior. He might, perhaps, have come in again at the head of the government, even after his mad freak and foolish exhibition of ill temper in suddenly throwing down the cards and running away from the helm; but now, since he has been at the head of the opposition, he has acted with such perfect folly and imbecility as to destroy himself forever. Perhaps the next account you may hear of him will be some fatal termination to an inglorious career. England is at this moment singularly destitute of talented public men. There is not a man in all the popular party, who has name, character, influence, or talent enough to take the lead. The effect must be that the aristocracy will prevail, and have it all their own way. So let it be.

The Queen takes the lead in fashionables and theatricals, and all matters of amusement, setting an example of take the lead in fashionables and theatricals, and all matters of amusement, setting an example of take for refined pleasures to all the world, which i whence, in the present state of the suffrage, the only liberal members are returned to Parliament.

can or other—in fact, the American name stands deservedly high in England—never more so than at this present time.

The arrival of the Atlantic has brought us interesting news. News from you is, in fact, always interesting, and looked for auxiously. The Heralbonly requires to be more circulated in London to receive a vast accession of readers. The general impression in England seems to be that Mr. Webster is sure to be the next President. In fact, his reputation in Europe is, one might say, so gigantic that it would seem an extraordinary thing if he was not elected, as being par excellence the great man and statesman of America.

This day will be a memorable one for the new government, and its results are looked forward to with great interest and anxiety by all parties. To-day, Mr. Disraeli brings forward his budget, and will develope his financial plans. All the merchants of the city—in fact, all classes, are on the qui vice to learn what changes he proposes to make. A vast ber of people—all those who live on their means, on fixed incomes, and money in the funds—are anxiously waiting to hear if he is going to revive the hated income tax, which, by course of law, is now dead. However, one thing is certain—Lord Derby and his colleagues will carefully abstain from touching upon protection, or meddling with free trade, until they are seated more firmly in the saddle. The elections going on in various places throughout the country, afford indications that they

trade, until they are seated more firmly in the saddle. The elections going on in various places throughout the country, afford indications that they would stand but little chance at a general election. Gold continues to pour into the bank, from America and Australia. As yet, it has produced no sensible effect in the monetary condition of the country, but it must eventually produce high prices. Many people from London are going over to Paris, to witness the grand review on the 10th proximo, in the Champ de Mars, when they expect to see Louis Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, in the old Roman fashion, by the acclaims and shouts of the soldiery. The stock exchanges of London, Hamburg, Amsterdam, &c., are all in a terrible commotion on finding that the Prince Louis has got one hundred millions of cash on hand—all ready money in the treasury—and that there is not going to be any French loan, as they all expected there was to be. It is a great disappointment to them all. By the bye, Spain has been made a lame duck on the London stock exchange, and her scrip has been revealed and refused any langer to be negregisted. the London stock exchange, and her scrip has be expelled and refused any longer to be negociated at the stock exchange, on account of her late financial measures in relation to the Spanish loan.

financial measures in relation to the Spanish loan. Spain is quite disgraced in the monied world by this public expulsion.

The new government has proclaimed its tory principles by the course taken on the bill to abolish religious tests in the Scotch universities. The government went dead against the bill, and it triumphed over the liberal party. In fact, contrary to all expectation, Lord Derby, chiefly by the folly and bad management of the liberals under the wretched leadership of Lord John Russell, finds himself hitherto in a triumphant majority.

LONDON, Friday Evening, May 7, 1852. The Tenth of May-The Empire and the Eagles-The Review in the Champ de Mars-Coming Events-France, Russia, and Austria-Tu Danish Question-Henry V.-The Derby Admi nistration Holds its Ground-Messrs, Cobden Bright and Hume at a Discount-The Cape-Malta-Egypt-The Burmese War-Death of Alexander Mackay, Author of the Western World-The Iron Duke, Eighty-three-The Wagner Case, &c.

Paris is, at the present moment, the centre point of attraction of all Europe. Next Monday, the tenth of May, is, as you are aware, the day fixed for the great review in the Champ de Mars, at which Louis Napoleon will present " eagles" t the different regiments. It was this day which he had, at one time, selected to proclaim himself Emperor ; it is even thought now, by some, thatif the demonstrations of the troops are very favor able-the opportunity will be seized upon. At all events, it is regarded as a step in advance. Next mail will be one of interest. Thousands of English men are flocking over to Paris, by extra steamers and express trains. I have just been to the French Consular office; that functionary has hard work, and is reaping a harvest of five shillings for his visé From Rome I am informed that many of the officers of the French army of occupation have been called to Paris to receive the eagles; and it is also confidently asserted that the Roman army of occupa tion will be withdrawn. The I question, as the preponderance of Austria would then be too great

We are on the eve of stirring events, any how Matters are again tending towards a crisis in Europe-there is a strong feeling that something

rope—there is a strong feeling that something will shortly take place to astonish mankind—an indefinite feeling, caused, perhaps, by childish fears; but it exists, nevertheless. I firmly believe, however, that Louis Napoleon still cherishes the invasion of England.

A letter from Vienna of the 2d inst., says that Russia will never acknowledge Louis Napoleon as Emperor. Austria, however, would probably do so, if allowed free play in Italy. As for the treaties of Vienna, they are of little more value than waste paper.

so, if allowed free play in Italy. As for the treatics of Vienna, they are of little more value than waste paper.

The Zollverein conferences continue at Berlin. Prussia is firm upon two points:—It will not admit an Austrian commissionor to take part in the deliberations; and it will not bind itself to enter into preliminary negotiations with Austria.

I mentioned in a previous letter that the Danish question was to be settled at London, and that a first conference on the subject had been held at the Foreign Office. It is now affirmed that the Prussian government has sent, or is on the eve of transmitting, full powers to the King's envoy at London to sign the protocol destined to settle and terminate the hitherto apparently interminable Danish question. It is also added that the Austrian cabinet has come to a similar decision. I may add that the amount the Duke of Augustenburg is to receive for his property, from Denmark, is about eight millions of france, or £320,000.

The Empress of Russia is expected at Berlin. The Grand Duke of Leuchtenberg (son-in-law of Nicholas) is travelling about Europe; and the Emprov's two sons are daily expected at Rome. Henry V. (Duke of Bordeaux) has left Venice for Vicana.

The Derby administration holds its ground firmly.

You doubtless received a telegraphic mediage of Disraeli's financial statement. He made a decided Disraeli's financial statement. He made a decided free-trade speech, and proposed the renewal of the income-tax for one year. Labouchere styled his speech the "last words of Protection." All parties coincide in praising the common sense of the Hou. Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the Derby ministry can no longer be termed a "protectionist ministry."

ministry can no longer be termed a "protectionist ministry."

The chief Parliamentary discussion of the week has been the Militia bill. The government has had a very large majority (150) on the second reading of the bill. Various amendments, by Cobden, Bright, and Hume, who endeavored to obtain a committee, and to adjouon the passing of the bill, have been rejected by large majorities. Cobden is at a discount: only 75 voted for his amendment, whilst 285 voted against it. Personalities were liberally exchanged on both sides. You will see by the debate that the so-called Peelites give their support to the ministerial measures.

From Malta, we learn that the English squadron usually stationed there, is cruising in the Mediterranean.

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From Egypt, we hear that the dispute between the Sultan and Abbas Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, had been so far satisfactorily settled that the Viceroy is to maintain the right of life and death over his subjects for the term of seven years. The railway works are progressing favorably. The Nile was very low. There was a Russian war steamer at Alexandria. Colonel Rose, who had been recently appointed Consul-General in Egypt, had been called to Constantinople to act as Charge d'Affaires during the absence of Sir Stratford, now Baron Stratford Canning of Redeliffe.

By the arrival of the overland mail, we learn that the Calcutta portion of the Burmese expedition left the Hooghly on the 25th March, the Madras troops embarked on board the Bombay squadron on the 27th and 29th, and both divisions were expected to rendezvous at Moulmein about the 5th of April. The Burmese war is probably terminated ere this.

Poor Alexander Mackay was on his way back from India by this mail, but died on the road. He was sent out by the Manchesjer Chamber of Commerce, to report on the cotton trade of India. He was always of very delicate health. He is well known as the author of the "Western World." reputed in England the best work on the United states. I knew him intimately—he was a warmhearted, amiable man. His evidence before the committee now setting on Indian affairs, was auxiously looked forward to.

The Duke of Wellington has completed his eightythird birthday.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a grand state ball.

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The American Minister, Mrs. Lawrence, and the Secretaries and attaches of the Legation, were pre-

Secretaries and attaches of the Legation, were present.

The Wagner case is still pending. Meantime the fair lady has not been allowed to sing. London is literally overstocked with foreign singers; there are three or four concerts every day. They are, however, well attended. We have had very little rain, but the little which has fallen has had a wonderful effect upon vegatation. Everything is green.

The importance of promoting a more frequent and rapid means of intercourse between this country and our colonies in Australasia, than have hitherto existed, seems at last to be fully appreciated, and in addition to the mail service, by way of the Cape of Good Hope and Singapore, a company is now in course of formation for the purpose of establishing a line of screw steamships from Panama to New Zealand and Australia. This enterprise will be in correspondence with the steamships of the Royal West India Mail and Pacific Steam Navigation companies. companies.

Our Paris Correspondence.

POLITICAL. PARIS. April 29, 1852.

The President's Summer Excursion—Trying to get Popularity—Political and Diplomatic Receptions at the Elysée-Probable Marriage of Louis Napo lcon-Right of Precedence of the Legislative Bo dies-Grand Review, and Distribution of Medal. -Marshal Gerard's Funeral Ceremony-Warning Given to the Correspondents of the Foreign Press-Encouragement of Gambling by the Go-vernment-The Sham Amnesty-The Courts of Justice and the Orleans Property-Louis Napoleon takes the Matter into His own Hands-Probable Revolution in Spain-Another Decree Changing the Funds.

The excursion of the Prince President to the wild and desolated land of Sologne, situated between and inside of the three departments of Cher, Lorrel, and Loire et Cher, has created much gossip in our politi-cal circles. Louis Napoleon decided that he would undertake his journey incognito, and accompanied by only a few persons—several engineers, and three of his ministers. The prefects of the three above named departments had requested the President to call on them, and witness the unfortunate situation of the inhabitants of Sologne, and, according to his promise, Louis Napoleon left Paris on Wednesday evening last, for Orleans, where he slept at the prefecture. On the next day he left Orleans by the rail way, and having arrived at Lamotte, a village at the entry of the desolated country, he visited, carried by a barouche, and followed by his staff and courby a barouche, and followed by his staff and courtiers, the villages of Souvigny, Chaon, Brinon, Lamotte-Beneron, La Ferté Beauharnais and La Ferté St. Aubin. None of the inhabitants of the country which he was visiting had any previous knowledge of the visit of the President; but though he was in a citizen's drees, as well as all those who were with him, he met, on his passage, a large number of peasants, who, having discovered who he was and what was his object in visiting them, received him with the utmost enthusiasm. It is but true to say that Louis Napoleon, in a very generous manner, distributed money to all the poor inhabitants of Sologne, and gave several large sums for the good keeping or restoration of churches and public schools. At La Ferté Beauharnais, a chateau which formerly belonged to the father of Prince Eugene Beauharnais and Queen Hortense, a fête had been prepared, at which the Prince President distributed several recompenses to the Mayor and the officers of the gendarmes. The whole village had been decorated with green foliage. At the next station, La Ferté St. Nubin, a dinner had been prepared in the depot of the railway, and after the company had partaken of that repast, the special train of the railway took them back to Paris, where they arrived at eleven o clock, on Friday last. The result of Louis Napoleon's journey to Sologne, is his decision, that a canal to drain all the swamps of the country shall be immediately opened, and that every necessary means shall be taken to render this insalubrious land healthy. This has been received with satisfaction. As long as the President does acts of that kind, no one will blame him.

Another cause of mourning has taken place at the Elysée, by the death of the Grand Duke of Baden, which was made known in Paris on Saturday last, by a telegraphic despatch. The Grand Duke of Baden while be the second son of the decased, who is a man of energy and power. The Grand Duke had seven children, and his successor is Prince Louis, his elder son, who has but tiers, the villages of Souvigny, Chaon, Brine motte-Beneron, La Ferté Beauharnais and La Ferté

appear.
Political and diplomatic receptions have been re

ISSZ, or rather of this century, if there is any to appear.

Political and diplomatic receptions have been resumed at the Elysee, and the first, given on Saturday last, 24th inst., was remarkable for the number of people present and the brilliancy of the costumes. The Prince President was standing near the entry of the gallery, and every guest was introduced to him by one of his aids de camp. Many ladies were present at that soirée, which will be followed by many others of the same kind.

A rumor is afloat respecting the marriage of Louis Napoleon. Some are affirming that the bride would be a princess of Hesse, others a princess of Sweden, and others the sister to the King of Spain, or the daughter of Queen Christina and Duke of Rianzares, who has a-large dowry. Among all these candidates for the hand of Louis Napoleon, no one is particularly mentioned; but Queen Christina, it is said, was positively offered to the Prince by her father during his last stay in Paris. It appears that M. Fould went also to Madrid, to negotiate by proxy. All these on dits have perhaps no real foundation. M. Billault, the Speaker of the Legislative Corps, having visited Louis Napoleon, told him, "I hope, sir, I shall have in a short time a double compliment to make you." The President smiled, but did not reply. The secret of these matrimonial negotiations has been well kept, for several members of the diplomatic corps, whom I have seen, have not heard anything about the affair.

A decree, which has created much sensation here, is that relative to the right of precedence of the three constituted bodies of the government. It had been whispered that the Council of State had the pretence to be numbered just after the Senate, and to be thus admitted to all the public ceremonies. M. Billault, the Speaker of the Legislative Corps, urged the Prince President to decide the question, and it was resolved that the Senate was the first, the House the second, and the Ceuncil of State the third. This settled the question, and has been

in the courty said at the Tuilsries and a the Carrouncit, which was a brillian state. It had been preceded by a dejenser of stry guest at the Elysee, a which all the distinguished persons who were to be present at the review had been invited. Louis Napoleon, assisted by Marshals Jorome and Excellmans, Generals Magnan, St. Arnault, Baraguay d'Hillier, D' Rantpoul, Rebillet, Darmas, Youndry, and Caurebert, reviewed the first division of the army of Paris, among which were particularly remarked the statistic bedy of Gerbialers. A large number of medals and crosses were distributed, as usual, and many shests were heard which were in favor of Louis Napoleon. The President was mounted upon a magnificent horse, which was very vicious, and he had much trouble to ride him. One of the aids-de-camp of General Renaud, M. D'Osmont, fell from his horse, and had his arm and leg broken. The review of the Guides will take place on Sunday next.

The preparations for the grand distribution of flags to the army are going on with the greatest activity, and it will be one of the most magnificent ecremonics ever exhibited. The Champ de Mars will be surrounded by a number of stands adorned with flags, to which persons of rank will be admitted by special invitation. Deputations from all the regiments of France and Algeria are on their way to Paris, and will arrive here before the appointed day. A body of Arabian chiefs will also arrive in a few days; they are forty in number, commanded by two Kalifas and a Bachaga, both high dignitaries of the Kabiles tribes.

Marshal Gerard, before dying, had requested his friends and relations not to have any ceremony performed in honor of his remains. This request could not miss this occasion to render their last regards to an old companion, and the grave sound of the cannon gave an imposing effect to this ceremony.

The warning given to the correspondents of the Morating Chronicle, and of the remains of the flow of

was sentenced to prison for having poisoned her husband.

The affair of the D'Orleans property, which was brought before the Tribunal, has assumed a new aspect, which has caused much astonishment among the political circles. The Court, after having heard the speech of M. Paillet, have declared that they feel competent to decide the question whether the decree of the 22d of January last could be executed or not. This affair will be decided within a few days, and, no doubt, it will prove interesting. In the meantime, the sum of money obtained here by the sale of Louis Philippe's books has been seized by the Exchequer, according to the powers of the decrees.

the Exchequer, according to the powers of the decrees.

The news received from Spain is not of a very satisfactory kind. The prorogation of the Cortes and the new law on the prees, which was decreed without the authority of the Cortes, have prepared the public mind for an entire change in the form of government. The dismissal of the House is now on the tapis, as well as the annihilation of the constitution, that is to say, a new state of things, which is called in this country. El Ren patto. (the only

stitution, that is to say, a new state of things, which is called in this country, El Rey netto, (the only power of the King.) This new decision would not be taken alone, for it appears that it is also decided that the two branches of the Spanish Bourstons would be united in the meantime, by an alliance between the daughter of Ferdinand VII. and the brother of Don Carlos.

At Turin, on the 24th inst., a great scandal, similar to that which took place on the occasion of the death of Santa Rosa, was fortunately prevented by the wisdom which the Church had been taught by the preceding faots. The Commander Ryinelli having died, was carried to the church, where his body was rejected, as he had been during his life opposed to the Catholic religion by adopting the Laws Siccardi. However, the Chapter of the church having consulted together, they agreed to avoid having consulted together, they agreed to avoid another scandal. In the meantime, the Marquis Spinola, (who was in 1846 in New York, as commander of the Sardinian brig Aurora,) had arrived him of the desire of King Emmanuel to see a kind and amicable understanding existing between Pickment and the Payer Istates

kind and amicable understanding existing between Piedmont and the Papal States.

The visit of the Emperor of Austria to Hungary, will take place on the 10th of May next. The object of this journey is to be present at the inauguration of the monument recently erected to Henzy, an Austrian officer, who fought with much courage on the walls of Bude. This ceremony will take place on the 21st of May. The news received from Naples is of a very peculiar character. It appears that provisions of all kinds, and ammunition, have been stored in the fortest. news received from Naples is of a very peculiar character. It appears that provisions of all kinds, and ammunition, have been stored in the forts of Naples and Gaeta, and that the batteries have been augmented. The authorities of the kingdom of Naples have been summoned to know if the name of Murat was uttered, and if there were in the Neapolitan States a French party. The regiments formed with Swiss, Germans and Spaniards, will be re-enforced, and those composed of natives will be disbanded. What does all this mean? Will the Murat family return to Naples? The Piso is still standing in its old place.

Mr. de Lavalette, who has just returned from Constantinople, has been named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Teste, who was formerly minister under the reign of Louis Philippe, and was sentenced to prisen for having received black-mail in the affair of Parmentier Cubièrenaud Polaprat, died, within the space of three days, from an attack of apoplexy.

Baron Walkenaer, one of the most learned men of the Academy of Science, died on Monday last.

A decree in this morning's Monitour orders the inscription in the Grand Levre of the Public Department, of the sum of 4,403,435 francs of 3 per cent stock, in exchange of 4,475,655 francs of 3 per cent stock, which will be annihilated. The effect of this conversion has yet to be known.

B. H. R.

PARIS, May 6, 1852. The Empire Coming-Unpopularity of Republican ism-The Proceedings of the Senate and Legis lative Corps-More Decrees-Alteration of th Coinage-Socialist Attempts-Newspaper Excitsment-Proposed Reduction in the Price of the Moniteur--Circulation of the Paris Papers-The Sunday Reviews of the Army-French Steamers between Havre and New York-Celebration of the Anniversary of the Death of Napoleon -- The Denmark Succession-Persecution of the Jews in Switzerland-Terrible Explosion at Turin-Movements of the Emperor of Russia-Settlement of the Difficulties between Turkey and Egypt-Rumor of a War between France and the United States-Our Presidential Election-Opinions of the French Politicians thereon.

Notwithstanding the official denials, the ramor still affoat that France will soon change its present government for an empire. I cannot say that this new government will meet with universal appro bation, but this decision will be accepted with the utmost indifference by the whole nation, and, with few exceptions, a general "amen" will be uttered by the French people. The organs of the President, the Patrie, the Public, and Constitutional, in Paris as well as all the Napoleonian newspapers of the departments, are all singing the same tune, with the most perfect harmony and union. As a matter of course, this political music will carry away the wishes of the majority, and aff will be right. It is not my empectation, nor that of any of my political friends and contemporaries, that the empire will be preclaimed on the tenth instant, at the grand distribution of the engles to the army; but I have no doubt that this pronunciamento will take place at an early moment. We shall see if I am mistaken. The anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848 was not celebrated this year by a public festival, as it had been last year; and though no body, but the journal Le Sièck, has dared to mention this voluntary omission of the government, many remarks of all kinds have been made on that neglect, and, as a matter of course, many more conjectures have taken place, which have corroborated the general opinion that the Empire will soon replace the Republic. It is a well known fact that this word "Republic" has become in France a synonym of terror and civil war, and that it is now as unpopular here as it is popular in the United States.

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The Senate and the Legislative Corps are still resession, but their sittings do not offer much interest. The only interesting fact which has taken place within the last seven days, is the speech of Mr. Granier de Cassagnac, a representative of the House, relative to the proposed daw on the relabilitation of those who are either bankrupts or convicted of certain crimes, and who, having proved a moral and sound life, after their sentence, have obtained a right to resume their position in reciety, and be restored to their citizenship. It is considered as certain that the law on rehabilitation will be voted and immediately put into execution. This, no doubt, will render the President popular among those who will be benefitted by the law.

Several decrees of importance have been lately published by the Moniteur. Among them, I will notice the order given to all employés, and men holding an office of the government, to make oaths of allegiance to the Prince President. The ceremony of this present amond.

Another decree, dated April 30, annihilates the legal circulation of the silver five cent pieces, which, on the lat of October next, will be considered as of no other value but that of silver. The only legal coins will then be the twenty franc gilver piece, the two franc silver piece, the one franc gilver piece, the two franc silver piece, the one franc gilver piece, the two franc silver piece, the two franc silver piece, the one france gold piece, the five france silver piece, the two france silver piece, the one france gold piece, the five france silver piece, the two france silver piece, the two france silver piece, the two france silver piece, and the four cent silver piece, the five france silver piece, the two france silver piece, the five france silver piece, and distributed in the houses of

Two Russian generals, Counts Paskoof and Bourkine, whose rank in the army of Nicholas is said to be the first after the son of the Czar, have also arrived in Paris, to be present at the distribution of

kine, whose rank in the army of Nicholas is said to be the first after the son of the Czar, have also arrived in Paris, to be present at the distribution of the engles. Within a few days the whole city will be filled with strangers.

The French government has decided that a line of steamers between Havre and New York shall be established, and two companies have presented their plans for beginning the campaign. The first is led by Mr. E. Corbiere, and the second is patronized by the company of the Messageries of France. The former proposes to join, in a double company, with the American steamers Humboldt and Franklin, and to make two departures a month. The latter propose to make four trips a month, and to have five steamers built for that object. I shall let your readers know the decision on that important question.

M. De Lavalette returns to Constantinople, with the official title of Ambassador of France to the Sublime Porte.

The anniversary of the 5th of May, 1821, (the death of Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena,) was celebrated yesterday, at the Hotel of the Invalids, with great ceremony. The church had been entirely lined with black cloth, upon which was an immense number of shields, commemorating the battles of Wagram, Jena, Austerlitz, etc., and the grand institutions of the hero of the mineteenth century—as, for instance, "the Legion of Honor," "the Concordat," "the Council of State," etc. The President, Louis Napoleon, and all the newly elected bodies of the State were present at the ceremony, as well as the diplomatic corps and a great number of distinguished foreigners. Marshal Jerome received his nephew at the entry of the church, and kneeled by his side during the Grand Vicaire of the Archbishop, Mr. Egiée. At the end of the eremony, when the President left the Invalids, he was hailed by deafening shouts of "Vivo Napoleon" uttered by all the mutiliated soldiers of the place.

News received from Baden announces that the Grand Duke Louis has renounced the assumption on his head of the power of the Dutc

the most refined qualities. She has two sons and a daughter.

In Switzerland the Jews are persecuted to the utmost degree. In the cantons of Bale they have been ordered to leave the country wishin ten days, and to carry away their goods. If, after that length of time, they were found remaining, their property would be seized, and they would be thrown into a jail. This arbitrary measure, which is so anomalous of the present epoch, has been generally blamed by the whole press of Europe.

A very terrible event had taken place at Turin on the 26th ult. The manufactory of gunpowder was blown up, and more than three hundred persons were killed by the explosion. As soon as the accident was known, the King and his brother, the Duke of Genoa, left the palace and proceeded to the spot on horseback. They immediately gave orders, and displayed the utmost courage. This fatal event has been deeply felt by the country.

The news from Rome is not of a very peaceable character. It appears that Mazzini and his partisans have decided to try their luck in another revolution. A clandestine press is organized in the grotto of the Catacombs, and the most incendiary speeches are daily printed and distributed among the people. It is said that the French army will soon leave the holy city; and the presence of M. de Regneval in Paris proves that this rumor is not without foundation. At least the number of regiments will be much diminished.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia left St. Petersburg on the 2d inst., and were to asrive on

he 6th (te-day) at Cracow. The King of Prussis to meet the illustrious travellers at Breslau, and to take sharge of the Empress to Vienna, where a grand review was to take place on the 10th, the man day as the grand review here. As it may be seen, on the same day the Austrian, Russian, and French engles are to rise in the air. Where will

they sy?

The difficulties between Turkey and Egypt are setted. Fund Effendi has done all in his power to setted. Fund Effendi has done all in his power to carrange the question, and the vice kine has accepted the tanzimat with all the medifications rendered necessary by the political state of the country. Besides this, the Sublime Porte has granted him the power to render justice, and to punish with death, &c, during the next seven years, without any demand by Constantinople. This selution has been received with much satisfaction by all the foreign powers, with the only exception of England, who desires to see a war beginning with Turkey, in order te find a man to invade Egypt, and perhaps conquer it. This would settle the question of the Isthmus of Sues.

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conquer it. This would settle the question of the Isthmus of Suez.

There is a rumor afloat relative to a war, which would perhaps take place within a few months, between the United States and France. The pretended cause of that interruption of kind friendship between te two countries is reported to be the presence of a good number of French people in California, who have projected to attack the Mexicans and take possession of Sonera. It is well knewn that Sonera is coveted by the Californians, and this would perhaps interrupt the mutual friendship. Nevertheless, I doubt the fact, till I know it has taken place.

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The Americans residing in Paris are taking the liveliest interest in the Presidential question of the United States, and they are all speculating upon the chances of the respective candidates of the two parties. Webster's popularity, it is thought, will be limited to the great cities; and Scott, it is believed here, will be runed by Seward and his friends. Fillmore's chances are considered the best. So much for the whigs. As for the democratic party, Buchanan is looked at as the strongest candidate at the South, inasmuch as he has the support of the disunionist leaders, one of the most talented bodies of the Union. Douglas, despite the approbation and support of the Western States, will be dazzled into darkness by the brighter light of the stars of Gen. Cass. Such are the opinions of our countrymen. I was told, the other night, a very peculiar anecdote, by which the fame of Gen. Cass might be strengthened, if necessary. It seems that, from time immemorial, it had been the habit of the representatives of the great European powers to prepare the discourses which were made to the kings on New Year's day and other special occasions, where the diplomatic corps presented itself in a body at the courts. During his embassy in France, after having assisted at the first of these ceremonies, and heard the speech made to the King by the Pope's nuncio, as the organ of the diplomatic body, Cass took occasion to wait upon the ambassadors of the great powers, and to inform them, that, as he represented a country of some importance in the world, he felt that, as its representative, he should not be so consulted, he owed it to his government to decline accompanying the diplomatic body, and to ask for a personal and separate interview with his Majesty, where he should use such language as the honor and interest of his own country might require. The success of this movement was immediate and complete. Th

Pants, May 6, 1852.
The Cold Weather-The Balls and Religious Festivals-Their Proceedings-An American Sports. man-The Crystal Palace-Crystal Palaces Everynchere—Two Planets Discovered—The Po-

tato Disease—The Operas, Theatres, &c.

Despite the monotony of such a heading—the weather—I cannot refrain from beginning once more one of my letters, with bitter complaints against Mr. Spring, a French "fop," "who" seems to do all in "his" power to render everybody unhappy, and uncomfortable. But to speak without any figure, the temperature has been so cold, so chilly. o windy, and so terrible, for the last three weeks, that everybody is sick and prostrated. There is no robability that this horrible weather will change Il the new moon, on the 19th proximo. Then, if my prognosties are true, we have about two weeks more to suffer from cold. I am writing this letter with my feet on the hand iron, my table close to my fire, and freezing in my winter has such a temperature been felt in Paris. And, nevertheless, the sun, at every place sheltered from the cold wind, is as warm as in June, July, or August, and the gardens are filled with flowers, which, though half frozen, are beautiful and

which, though half frozen, are beautiful and fragrant.

These beneficences of the Almighty have been much used during the last six days, in all the Catholic churches of Paris, where the Mois de Marie (a service of thirty days, dedicated to the Holy Virgin) has been inaugurated with all the shining pageant of the Roman faith. Many of the churches of Paris are adorned with innumerable garlands of flowers, renewed every morning, and their chapels, principally that of St. Maria, resemble a bush of flowers. Every evening, at the hour of the Angelus, the true crousus assemble, and the ceremony is performed by the clergy. A speech is delivered, and cantics are sung by the congregation. This pious habit has, in itself, something consoling and dignified, which is worthy of notice.

The festivals of all sorts which I had announced in my last letter, have taken place between the interval of the departure of the last steamer and this one, and have all proved to be magnificent affairs.

The first of those balls was that given by Logis Napoleon to the newly constituted bodies of the government—the Senate, the House, and the Council of State—which took place on Saturday last, list inst. and was as williant as any fete ever given under the kings of the two last reigns. The presence of the dignifaries of the return in full uniform the

Napoleon to the newly constituted bodies of the government—the Senate, the House, and the Couscillo of Staty—which took place on Saturday last, Istinst., and was as \$\frac{1}{2}\] \text{linst} as any \$fete\$ ever given under the kings of the two last reigns. The presence of the dignitaries of the mation in full uniform, the brilliancy of their embroidery, the innumerable quantity of lights, the profusion of flowers, the dileacy of the viands and refreehments, everything contributed to render that grand ball one of the leading features of the cpoch. At nine o'clock precisely, the President entered the ball room, giving his arm to Princess Comerata, sister to Count Bachiochi, and epened the ball with her. Mesdames Princess Mathilde and Lady Doughas were not present at the fete, owing to the recent death of the Duke of Baden. The absence of Lord Cowley and his wife was also remarked among the members of the diplomatic corps. But if some of the leading persons had abstained from being present at the Tileries, the number of those who accepted the invitation was really immense. It is said that more than 3,500 guests had come to the palace, and, as many more saloons had been opened, the circulation was very free, and the dances as easy as at a private party. The Saile des Marichaux had been particularly reserved for the grand dignitaries, and on the north side of the hall five rows of chairs, in the centre of which an arm chair had been placed for the President, offered the most brilliant cony d'aul, being all occupied by the wives and daughters of the ambassadors and ministers of the foreign powers of the world. Among the remarkable persons there present, I remarked Lady Mavrocordato, the wife of the Grecian ambassador, who wore the costume of her country—gold, damask, and studded with pearls and diamonds; Princess Kalismaski, wife of the Turkish ambassador; the two charming Polish Countesses Sweykoski and Pjezdaieski, whose elegant figures and sweet faces have no equal in Paris. Many pretty American his staff. A very